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HUNGARIAN PAPER PREDICTS DISMAL OUTLOOK FOR CSCE

AU111519 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 6 Feb 87 p 2

[Article by Peter Barabas: "Pretexts and Evasions" -- passages between slantlines published in italics]

[Excerpts] In December we described the first round of the Vienna follow-up meeting that had begun at the beginning of November as a meeting increasing the optimism of those who expected constructive work from this forum /free from passionate outbursts/. This optimism was due to the fact that the debates seemed to be useful despite the polemic tone and different approaches. Many countries demonstrated that /they were interested in progress/. [passage omitted]

The opening session of the second round of talks that began at the end of January does not hold much promise. Several Western delegations voiced sharp criticism of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, never denying that they continue to regard human rights issues as a matter of priority. And they did so without letting themselves be even slightly disturbed that so much has been and is being done in this regard in the Soviet Union. What is more, the first deputy Soviet foreign minister and the justice minister have personally given the participants briefings on the CPSU Central Committee session and the social changes that affect the entire society. Although these changes have obviously embarrassed the Western negotiating partners, they were not so embarrassed that they changed their tone. Yet /a new tactical element/ can still be seen in the Western proposal submitted this Wednesday [4 February]. Since it did not seem possible to flatly refuse a conference in Moscow, the Western proposal is trying to find a pretext for avoiding a Moscow-type conference.

According to past experience, the Soviet Union has suggested a conference on all the issues in "basket three" that have been pursued by the West, including for instance /human contacts, human rights, information, and all problems of family reunions/. The leading capitalist countries have now come forward with the strange idea of dealing with human rights in an /entirely new organizational form/; that is, by /separating these issues from the rest of "basket three/." The aim of this proposal is probably to open / new fronts/ against the socialist countries and /legalize/ the activities of oppositionist groups in socialist countries. This would oblige governments to give information on humam rights issues at the request not only of other governments, but of other "/individual groups/" as well.

While submitting rather hazy proposals on human rights that are open to versatile interpretations, the West continues to be silent on /how it imagines carrying on the Stockholm Conference and how and where it wants to negotiate the reduction of conventional armed forces/. Yet this is the /key issue/ of the follow-up meeting. Although there is no official statement on this as yet, it is no secret that /they would like to handle the subject of disarmament outside the context of the Helsinki process and place this issue before the forum of the two military blocs/. The socialist countries would exclude neither the neutral nor the nonaligned countries from these negotiations; and, based precisely on the success of the conference so far, they regard Stockholm as being a /suitable terrain/ for progress.

Thus, as we see, instead of the conferences that have proved themselves, the West has proposed a /new framework/ for talking about the most important questions. What is more, it proposed forums from which it would simply /exclude/ the great majority of countries participating in the all-European process. In the case of the Stockholm conference this would mean disregarding the mandate approved by 35 countries. [passage omitted]

SCIENTISTS' LETTER TO REAGAN ON SDI PUBLISHED

AU111415 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Feb 87 p 6

["Text" of open letter from the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences Presidium to U.S. President Reagan on the Strategic Defense Initiative in Sofia on 8 February: "Let Us Not Permit Weapons on Outer Space" -- passages between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] The BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY yesterday distributed an open letter from Bulgarian scientists to U.S. President Reagan on the subject of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) of the United States.

/Mr President,

The Bulgarian scientific public is attentively following all activities of the fighters for peace and disarmament in the world to avert nuclear war and protect human civilization against a thermonuclear catastrophe./

One of the most dangerous trends in the arms race is its extension to outer space. The world public was hoping that an agreement would be reached at Reykjavik to halt this dangerous tendency and to place negotiations between the USSR and the United States on arms reduction onto a more realistic basis. Unfortunately, this did not occur, due to the U.S. position. The U.S refusal to limit SDI to laboratory research aroused alarm and once again questioned the U.S. aim in speaking of the initiative's "defensive" character.

The assertions that this system will create absolute security for the U.S. are completely without foundation. It is perfectly evident that it is impossible, given such an immense accumulation of powerful computer systems and apparatus for collecting, coding, transmitting, and processing data, to guarantee the absolute reliability and fail-safe operation of the individual subsystems and the control system as a whole. This becomes even more difficult with the active opposition of a potential enemy and the occurrence of unforeseeable situations. If one also considers the actual reliability factors of other technical equipment used in SDI, one must categorically conclude that SDI is unable to save a single nation from nuclear annihilation.

The governing circles in the United States represent SDI as a dependable system that is supposed to protect all U.S. military and civilian installations against Soviet intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) strikes by destroying them in flight with beam (laser and particle-beam) weapons, despite the fact that the USSR has repeatedly declared it will not strike the first nuclear blow. It will be a dry scholastic dispute discussing whether the United States will succeed in implementing such an ideal system against the ICBM and the other relevant anti-SDI weapons. However, one cannot fail to consider the possibility that powerful beam weapons and other weapons created under the SDI program may be aimed not only against ICBM's in flight, but also at land-based civilian and military targets. And this increases the likelihood of the country possessing these weapons launching the first strike.

Serious attention must also be given to the dangerous situation that may arise if the United States begins to install the SDI system in outer space. As is well known, at the moment a strategic balance of nuclear forces is still being maintained. This balance is due to the fear of a nuclear counterstrike launched against the initial attacker. [paragraph continues]

If the United States actually implements SDI, albeit on an incomplete scale, this system would permit the United States to repel the USSR's counterstrike. Thus the United States would have gained the ability to launch a first strike with impunity, and accordingly the strategic balance would also be upset. Naturally, the USSR, which possesses the required military and technical capacities will not permit such an unfavorable situation to develop and will adopt appropriate countermeasures. These might consist both of increasing the number of strategic offensive weapons to overwhelm the enemy's antimissile defense and of measures rendering the antiminsile shield meaningless.

Apart from this, the U.S. program to implement SDI signifies a breach of U.S. international obligations arising from the international treaties it has concluded to limit strategic offensive weapons, prevent nuclear war, and use outer space for peaceful purposes. It is unnecessary to list all the articles of these treaties to incontrovertibly establish that by these actions the U.S. Government violates one of the basic principles of international law concerning the obligation of all states to conscientiously fulfill the international treaties they have concluded.

First and foremost, SDI conflicts with the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Limitation of Antiballistic Missile Systems of 26 May 1972. It is perfectly clear that the installation of anti-ICBM mechanisms and apparatus in outer space envisaged in the SDI program represents a gross breach of the aforementioned [as published] articles of the treaty. What is more, Article 9 of the same treaty states that "each party undertakes not to transfer to other states and not to deploy outside its national territory antiballistic missile systems or their components limited by this treaty." The inclusion of enterprises and institutes from Great Britain, the FRG, Israel, and Japan in the SDI program is indubitably a contravention of this treaty provision. As far as the U.S. Government is concerned, the antimissile defense treaty, which acts as a regulator for maintaining military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States, is becoming inconvenient for implementing the SDI program, and for this reason the U.S. Government declared its intention to unilaterally abandon the treaty, contradicting the requirements provided for in the treaty itself.

The SDI program also is in conflict with the document "Basic Principles of Mutual Relations Between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States" dated 29 May 1972, which states that "the two parties acknowledge that attempts, whether directly or indirectly, to obtain unilateral advantage at the expense of the other side are incompatible with these aims." It is noted in this document that "the USSR and the United States attach great importance to efforts to prevent the occurrence of situations that may dangerously exacerbate relations between them," and are to "do everything possible to avoid military confrontation and prevent a nuclear war from breaking out."

To this list of important international treaties one might also add the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies of 1967. These state activities must be "for the benefit of all countries irrespective of the degree of their economic or scientific development, and are the property of the whole of mankind." One might also mention the Protocol to the Treaty Between the USSR and the United States on the Limitation of Antiballistic Missile Systems, the Interim Agreement between the USSR and the United States on Certain Measures With Respect to the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, and others.

The U.S. policy of implementing the SDI program means an escalation of the arms race and exposes mankind to real danger of a thermonuclear catastrophe.

/The Bulgarian scientific public accepts with hope and totally supports the series of USSR peace initiatives, which include the repeatedly extended unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests. The decision of the United States to continue nuclear tests is a blow against common sense. We want to believe that the U.S. Government will listen to the desire of humanity and will halt its nuclear testing. Scientists know that limiting the Strategic Defense Initiative to laboratory research will assist in curbing the arms race. It is precisely for this reason we hope, Mr President, that the United States will make its own contribution to averting the doom hanging over mankind.

Academician Angel Balevski,
for the Presidium of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences/
Sofia, 8 February 1987

ZHIVKOV GREETS SRV'S TRUONG CHINH ON BIRTHDAY

AU101129 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Feb 87 p 1

[Greetings telegram from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, to Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council]

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has sent the following telegram to Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council:

Dear Comrade Truong Chinh,

In the name of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian Communists and workers, and on my behalf I most cordially congratulate you on the occasion of your 80th birthday.

The whole of your life is inseparably linked with the struggle of the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, for the triumph of socialism in fraternal Vietnam.

The Bulgarian Communists and the entire Bulgarian people hold you in high estimation as an ardent patriot and internationalist-Leninist, a loyal comrade in arms of the great son of the Vietnamese people Ho Chi Minh, a great friend of Bulgaria, and a fighter for the unity of action of all peace-loving and progressive forces in the world.

Please accept, dear Comrade Truong Chinh, my most sincere good wishes for good health and fresh successes in your highly responsible activity, for the good of your native land, for the further expansion and enrichment of the friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples, and for the triumph of peace, democracy, and socialism in the world.

LUXEMBOURG CP LEADER HONORED ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

AU111427 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] The State Council has awarded Rene Urbany, chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg, the "People's Republic of Bulgaria" order, First Class, for his great merits in strengthening the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, developing cooperation between the BCP and the Communist Party of Luxembourg, expanding friendly relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and on his 60th birthday.

CONSULTATIONS WITH USSR DELEGATION HELD IN SOFIA

AU111818 Sofia BTA in English 1644 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Sofia, February 11 (BTA) -- Consultations between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union were held in Sofia between February 9 and February 11, 1987. The two delegations exchanged views on a number of matters of common interest.

The head of the Soviet delegation was received by Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria.

TSANOV DEPARTS FOR WORKING VISIT IN MOSCOW

AU1111453 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, departed for Moscow yesterday to pay a brief, working visit.

Vasil Tsanov was seen off by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, at Sofia report.

Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, was also among those present at the airport.

DOYNOV DEPARTS FOR BERLIN ON 'SHORT VISIT'

AU111152 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1100 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Comrade Ognyan Doynov has departed for Berlin on a short working visit. He will be having talks on expanding and deepening economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Bulgaria and the GDR.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES SARLOS-LED HUNGARIAN DELEGATION

LD120041 Budapest MTI in English 2050 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Sofia, February 11 (MTI) -- In Sofia Wednesday, Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, president of the State Council of People's Republic of Bulgaria, met with the Hungarian parliamentary delegation currently in Bulgaria under the leadership of Istvan Sarlos, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, speaker of Parliament.

At the meeting Todor Zhivkov gave a brief on the socio-economic process of renewal that has been begun in Bulgaia, operations aiming to transfer the Bulgarian economy into a qualitatively new growth sphere, achievements of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on topical issues related to the transformation.

The Bulgarian leader discussed the merits of Hungarian-Bulgarian relations, stressing that they were free of problems. In connection with the development rate of cooperation, he stressed that conditions existed for further expansion, and for the broadening of contacts.

Istvan Sarlos gave information on last year's plan fulfillment by the Hungarian economy, and on the most recent economic policy measures. He stressed the importance of a broad scale exchange of expertise among the socialist countries, and the importance of making cooperation within the CEMA more efficient.

At the meeting special mention was made of the most recent plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee, of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the transformations underway in the USSR were discussed. It was concluded that they are also important to other countries of the socialist community.

In the morning hours, the Hungarian parliamentary delegation headed by Istavan Sarlos visited a horticultural research institute in Plovdiv, met with the government leaders of the country, and members of parliament and went sight-seeing in the country's second largest city.

NEED FOR ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES DISCUSSED

AU111340 Sofia BTA in English 1100 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Sofia, February 11 (BTA) -- So far, Bulgaria cannot boast any outstanding achievements in harnessing new energy sources. Still, the country has favourable climatic conditions for this, and since Bulgaria is poor in conventional energy sources, it is to be believed that the coming years will see a growing interest in the possibilities to use solar and geothermal water power.

For the time being, only 1 to 2 per cent of the country's "modern" energy source potential is utilized. And this potential is considerable: In a large part of Bulgaria, each square kilometre of territory receives the equivalent of 1,600 kWh of electric power in sunshine every year. Between one-third and a half of this amount is commercially workable. Besides, according to scientists' estimates, the country's geothermal waters can replace thousands of tons of liquid fuel.

Nearly 20 per cent of all energy generated in Bulgaria goes for water heating. It is easy to see how efficient it would be to switch water heating over to new sources.

While the state is interested in the use of new power supplies, consumers are not, because they have still to pay more for energy generated by "modern" souces than for that obtained by the traditional methods. Still, innovation pushes its way forward. During the Ninth 5-Year Period (1986-1990), fivefold more solar panels are planned to be installed in comparison to the preceding 5-year plan. A quintupled number of power engineering systems are expected to go into operation to utilize waste heat, and the amount of geothermal water harnessed to energy production is to increase sevenfold.

CPSL CRITICZES INADEQUATE COOPERATION WITH USSR

AU111245 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] Bratislava -- At its 3 February session, the CPSL Central Committee Presidium discussed the current status of intergovernmental agreements on the establishment of direct relations and the setting up of joint ventures and associations [podnikov a zduzeni] between Czechoslovak and Soviet organizations. It noted that the great possibilities that this new, economically highly effective form of cooperation provides for the strategy of acceleration are, thus far, not being sufficiently used in the Slovak SSR. Bureaucratic attitudes and inadequate initiative and activity on all levels of management are serious obstacles. The CPSL Central Committee Presidium demands that central economic agencies, ministries, economic production units, and enterprises take a more active role in projects of structural changes of production on the basis of scientific-technical progress, and thus on the basis of economic benefits for both partners. At the same time, it is necessary to eliminate barriers to the realization of solutions, which will positively influence the fulfillment of the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the preparation of the Ninth 5-Year Plan. The Presidium approved the political-organizational ensuring of increased participation of organizations having their domicile in the Slovak SSR in the aforementioned higher forms of economic and scientific-technical cooperation of the USSR with the Soviet Union.

The CPSL Presidium acknowledged the information on the elimination of the consequences of the calamitous situation in transportation.

USSR BOOK VIEWS ATTACKS ON LENINIST TEACHING

AU111735 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Feb 87 p 5

[Jan Medved article in the "About New Books" column: "Teaching About the Party and Its Falsification"]

[Excerpts] One of the fundamental issues of theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism, about which a sharp ideological struggle is currently being waged, is the Leninist teaching about the party and its place and role in society. V.I. Lenin stressed that a socialist society can only be built under the guidance of a revolutionary party of a new type, armed with objective laws of social development and scientific theory, that expresses the interests of the workers class.

From the very beginning teaching about the party and its leading role has been the subject of attacks by bourgeois ideologues. Today, when imperialism wages a total psychological and ideological war against the socialist community with the objective of destabilizing the new social system in individual countries, the most ferocious and at the same time craftiest attacks are again aimed against individual communist and workers parties, and in particular against the CPSU. The book by J.K. Malov "Criticism of Those Who Falsify Marxist-Leninist Teaching About the Leading Role of the Party Under Socialism," translated by Stanislav Bottko and published by the Pravda publishing house, discusses this subject in a well-informed manner.

The author analyses the individual decisive issues of the struggle between Marxist-Leninists and bourgeois ideologues, as well as their toadies -- representatives of individual forms of revisionism. [passage omitted]

J.K. Malov's book, although it only rests on and draws on the experience of the CPSU and on its struggle against bourgeois ideology in the issue of the party's leading role, nevertheless transcends the framework of the Soviet Union, because it pays attention chiefly to methodological aspects. Its content can also be applied to our conditions. Our experience from the 1968-69 period and the experience of other socialist countries also affirm the necessity of an offensive struggle against bourgeois ideology. The conclusions in the Lessons Drawn From the Crisis Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress are permanently valid in this respect. [passage omitted]

PITRA RETURNS FROM CEMA MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD120934 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Excerpts] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met today in Moscow with the participants of the meeting of the CEMA member-states fraternal parties' central committee secretaries responsible for matters of the agro-industrial complex. [passage omitted]

Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who took part in the meeting in Moscow, returned to Prague today. He was welcomed at the airport by Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central committee, and by Federal Deputy Premier Miroslav Toman.

ARMY ENDS EXERCISES, OBSERVERS PRAISE RESULT

AU111243 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Feb 87 p 1

[CTK/ZR report: "Exercises of the Czechoslovak People's Army End; Foreign Guests Express Appreciation of Conditions for Their Work"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- On 2-6 February the Czechoslovak People's Army carried out 2-sided [dvoustranne] tactical exercises that were directed by the commander of the Western Military District.

Defensive maneuvers were practiced by the Czechoslovak People's Army. All goals of the exercises have been achieved. The troops that participated in the exercises are now returning to their permanent garrisons. Some began returning to their home garrisons at noon on 5 February.

In keeping with the final act of the Stockholm conference, the exercises were attended by 41 observers from 22 states: Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Yugoslavia, Canada, Hungary, the GDR, the FRG, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Austria, Greece, the Soviet Union, the United States, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Great Britain. The observers concluded their activity on the afternoon of 5 February.

Observers' Voices [subhead]

(ZR) Some of the foreign observers have expressed their views on the exercises and on the opportunity to see them with their own eyes:

Major General G.F. Shtyron, USSR: What the observers were able to see here -- that is, a well-prepared and planned exercise with all details and with hospitality and frankness -- naturally had a most positive impact on the consolidation of trust between the countries that signed the Stockholm document.

Lieutenant Colonel J.J. Maynard, Great Britain: I believe the observations, in the way you have prepared them, are a very good measure for establishing trust among the peoples. Likewise, the hospitality was of very high standards. I am very glad to have been able to take part in the exercises, and I would like to use this opportunity to express gratitude to all those who helped arrange our visit here.

Colonel M. Visnjicki, SFRY: Czechoslovakia has taken the first step; the socialist countries, including Yugoslavia, will follow. I was able to move around here quite freely and to observe what interested me most. Czechoslovakia has invited observers to two exercises this year. I know of no other state that would approach the fulfillment of the conclusions of the Stockholm conference as energetically as this Czechoslovakia.

Brigadier General Heinz Danzmeier, Austria: I was most impressed by the exercises. I find here a great effort, sincerity, and preparedness really to show things in the spirit of the conclusions of the Stockholm conference.

Brigadier General Paul Schwarz, United States: They took good care of me and my colleagues in every sense -- transportation, escorting, and information. We really had good conditions for our observations.

Colonel A. Bull, Norway: Above all I appreciate the preparedness of Czechoslovak troops for extremely demanding winter conditions in the extremely cold weather that accompanied the exercises. The organization of the foreign observers' activities was flawless. I appreciate that we have received answers to all our questions.

PRODUCTION DIRECTOR EXPLAINS ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

AU111205 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Feb 87 p 3

["Abbreviated speech" by Frantisek Arnost, general director of the Crystalex economic production unit in Novy Bor, at a nationwide aktiv held in Prague on 27 January "to ensure the conclusions of the 4th session of the CPCZ Central Committee"]

[Text] Why have only two economic production units, Jablonec Costume Jewelry and Crystalex Novy Bor, entered the comprehensive experiment? And why these two economic units? Who ordered them to join? The reason that precisely these two economic production units have embarked on the experiment lies in their preparedness. This, in turn, is a result of the fact that the proportion of exports to nonsocialist countries in their total production is the highest in the Czechoslovak economy. For us, this means to strive for a disruption-free fulfillment of the plan under Czechoslovak economic conditions. However, our customers do not care in the least how we fulfill the plan in Czechoslovakia. They are interested in different criteria -- quality, innovation, variety, packaging, and so forth.

The experiment has a relatively longwinded but accurate name. It is a comprehensive experiment in enhancing the responsibility and independence of economic organizations for efficient development. The aim of the experiment is efficiency and it is to be achieved by means that constitute, on the one hand, increased powers and, on the other, increased responsibility.

The increased powers of the economic production unit within the framework of the experiment concern five areas. The first is a marked contraction of the previous system of mandatory indicators of the plan. [paragraph continues]

This means, in practical terms, that the remaining main indicator for us is the fulfillment of export tasks to nonsocialist countries; however, not in the conventional form of exports in "all charges paid" prices, but in the form of the normative rule of cash takings [vyvoz v normativu na inkaso]. All the other conventional indicators such as market deliveries in retail prices, inventory turnovers, or profit are becoming orienting indicators.

Second, we are going over to self-accounting in korunas [korunovy chozrascot]. I stress in lorunas because we will also have self-accounting in foreign currency [devizovy chozrascot] to be able to make the transition to the principle of self-financing. On the one hand, we retain all writeoffs and the share of profits to be surrendered is being reduced from the well-known 75 percent to 60 percent. The social security contribution, on the other hand, is being raised from 20 to 40 percent. This means that manpower is made much more expensive, which will force us to use manpower far more economically than until now.

The third area of increased powers and responsibility concerns the total leeway in investment policy. All the famous limits cease to be mandatory for us and all our needs and building projects will depend solely on whether we have the resources and, at the same time, the capacities to carry out these projects.

The fourth area is self-accounting in foreign currency. This means that, in accordance with mandatory indicators and the normative rules of cash takings, we will generate a fixed amount of our own foreign currency account, from which we will have to cover all our needs from nonsocialist countries. The fulfillment of export tasks will determine our potential for imports of top technology and, thereby, the meeting of the fundamental target, which is the efficient development of the entire branch.

The last area concerns the wage issue. All wage incentives will be derived from profit. Another change concerns the removal of barriers that existed, for example, in the develpment of average wages. It will be up to the organization, up to its performance, to decide how many people to employ and what average wages to pay them.

The current status of the experiment is such that its principles have been approved and its rules, that is, the regulations for executing it, should be approved in the course of this week. We ask that the two mandatory normative rules be stipulated as soon as possible because with this stipulation ends the task of the center and begins our task one hundred percent, that is, the task to enforce the rules of the experiment fairly and to carry them to our national enterprises and plants.

For the experiment to function, it must be brought down to the work collectives, which must be done soon. But I have not been given any figures so far and this is why I am asking for speed. The only danger that might imperil the experiement is that a number of subcentral agencies will refuse to take cognizance of it and will tend to work totally in the old way. I know that I will make enemies when I say this, but the unchallenged Number One is the price office. What we need is a race with time and a struggle to enforce the experiment. This is the fundamental issue.

We are forging the way for the principle that whatever our plants -- and not just enterprises -- generate through their work and that all their contributions be considered in evaluating them. Included will also be, naturally, all that goes awry in our work. [paragraph continues]

This means that we will transfer to the plant level not only the conventional so-called domestic profit, but, in our case, also profits from foreign trade, which have ended at the enterprise level until now. We will fully transfer to the plants incentive markups for exports, markups to wholesale prices for deliveries to stores of the "Luxury" chain, and the like.

The plant will thus receive what it generated and wage policy will be derived from overall profit calculated on the basis of an equitably set normative rule. We anticipate marked wage differentials within our economic production unit. I admit that we have been trying for years to make sure that the profit shares are roughly the same for all national enterprises of the economic production units, so that they would not point their fingers at each other. Now, in a law-governed process, the differences between well-run and badly-run plants must actually come to light. It automatically follows from this that, in fact, the ultimate result of the experiment will be a cadre sieve because those managers who do not hold their own will have to go.

We realize the gravity of the political impact of a differentiated wage policy. Excuse me for making the disagreeable remark, but Czechoslovakia has one of the most complicated wage regulations. We shall demand, as much as this is in our power, that a number of simplifications be effected in our case....

We definitely do not perceive the experiment as a revolution that will become operational overnight. It will be, literally, a political process. Neither do we perceive the experiment as a cure-all mechanism that will operate automatically and which we will only be watching with our arms folded. We believe we will have the strength to succeed in the experiment. We understand the experiment as an important integral part of the entire restructuring of the economic mechansim. I would like to express the conviction that, being one of its initial two implementors, we will not bring shame on it and will contribute our modest share to making the experiment set in motion additional forces, which will then lead to a general rise in the performance of our economy.

ENVIRONMENTAL, WATER POLLUTION PROMPT COMMENTS

AU111801 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 6 and 7 February carries reports on environmental and water pollution in the CSSR.

On 6 February the paper carries on page 2 a 300-word report, datelined Prague (CTK) and entitled "Announcement by Prague's Chief Health Officer." Quoting from a release by the Environmental Commission of the National Committee of the Capital Prageue (NVP) on the continuing inversion weather over Prague, the paper states: "Although a certain improvement has already taken place, nevertheless the NVP's appeal to drivers of motorized vehicles to limit driving into the center of the city will continue to be valid as long as the situation does not radically change." According to the report, Jiri Sovina, doctor of medicine and Prague's chief health officer, said: "The pollutants measured in the air are no higher than usual for this time of the year, compared with pollutants measured in past year. Since they do not represent a specific threat to the health of Prague's inhabitants, no measures were necessary on the part of the city's health authorities."

On the same day, the paper carries on page 2 a 180-word report, signed "(UNT)" and datelined Cesky Krumlov. The report, entitled "Oil Did Not Penetrate Into the Lipno Reservoir," states that 2.4 tons of light heating oil had leaked into the drainage system of the Lira works (producing slats and frames) in Horni Plana in the Cesky Krumlov district.

From there, according to the report, the oil seeped into the stream flowing into the Lipno valley reservoir. The report concludes that the staff of the forestry and water management department of the district national committee in Cesky Krumlov assure that the oil flow stopped before it reached the mouth of the stream and that the reservoir bank's waters are not polluted.

On the same day, the paper carries on page 2 a 150-word report datelined Bratislava (CTK) and entitled "Parliamentary Deputies' Study Tour." The report deals with the visit of a group of parliamentary deputies, who are members of the foreign committees of the two Federal Assembly Chambers, to the Slovak Ministry of Forestry and Water Management in Bratislava on 5 February, and with the deputies' talk with the executive staff," the report states, "was to clarify certain aspects of international cooperation with neighboring states in the utilization of waterways; during the discussion one critically assessed the situation with regard to the pollution of certain frontier waterways." The report concludes by saying that the ministerial staff cited examples of extreme pollution, "inter alia the pollution of the River Slana by waste waters from the Gemer Cellulose and Paper Works; the pollution of the Sokoliany stream by a part of the waste waters from the East Slovak Iron Works in Kosice; and the gradual pollution of the River Poprad."

On 7 February, the paper carries on page 2 a 100-word report datelined Prague (CTK) and entitled "Mazut Leakage Into Jilemka Stream." According to this report, on 5 February 23 tons of mazut, worth about Kcs 50,000, escaped during repumping operations (from the main reservoir into the day reservoir) in a boiler house in Jilemnice, in Semily district; 20 tons were caught in the sewage disposal plant, but the rest leaked into the Jilemka stream. The report adds that the Regional Institute in Hradec Kralove had originally refused to accept the boiler house from a foreign supplier because of considerable defects.

SLOVAK GOVERNMENT CONVENES SESSION 6 FEB

AU111211 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Feb 87 p 1

[CTK report: "Deliberation of the Government of the Slovak SR"]

[Text] Bratislava (CTK) -- At its 6 February session, the Government of the Slovak SR evaluated the results of the work in the comprehensive care for elderly citizens.

It stated that a number of positive results have been achieved in this sphere during the past few years. The social field work of national committees, oriented toward studying the social situation elderly citizens and resolving their specific problems, has developed. The number of pensioner's homes and the social care services have been extended. Despite this, serious problems remain in this sector; they must be gradually resolved. For this reason, the government has instructed the appropriate central agencies and regional national committees with the organizations of the National Front, the material-technical base of social care in the desirable distribution over specific territory and within the framework of comprehensive housing construction. In addition, the housing fund must be appropriately restructured and more houses equipped with social care services. The government also issued instructions to further improve medical care for elderly people, particularly on the part of district physicians; to expand joint catering; and to search for further suitable forms of organizing assistance to pensioners. [paragraph continues]

Aiming to prevent the adverse impact of harmful substances on significant water resources in Slovakia in advance, the government has approved a decree by which a further nine areas of natural water accumulation are declared protected areas. This applies to the Strazov hills, to Beskydy and Javorniky, to Velka Fatra, to the western and eastern parts of the Lower Tatras, to the upper basin of Ipel, Rimavica, and Slatina, to the Muran Plains, to the upper basin of the Hnilec River, to the Slovak Kars (Plesivec Plains and Horny Vrch hill), and to Vihorlat. The decree specifically defines the banned activities that could adversely affect the quality of surface and underground waters in the areas in question.

In the interests of enhancing the protection of natural and living environments and of preserving the beauty of the countryside, the government has declared a part of the Western Tatras part and parcel of the Tatra National Park. It also approved the statutes of Lucky, Sliac, and Turcianske Teplice spas.

On the basis of a statewide policy, it discussed the organization of work in preparation of the state execution plan for 1988, so all enterprises and organizations can become familiar with the more precisely elaborated tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan for next year by the end of this 6-month period.

The government has approved the plan of releasing information to the press, radio, and television for the purpose of briefing the public more deeply than previously on the tasks and problems and on the methods of resolving them. At the same time, the government has stressed the duty of ministries, national committees, and economic agencies and organizations to react in an active and qualified manner to the published criticism and to justified suggestions of citizens.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DELEGATION'S FINLAND VISIT

Sorsa Receives Mueckenberger

LD120113 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1549 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Helsinki, 11 Feb (ADN) -- The possibilities that became visible in Reykjavik must be put into practice. This is the requirement of the hour, and efforts to this end must be stepped up. This view was expressed by Kalevi Sorsa, Finnish prime minister and chairman of the Social Democratic Party [SDP], and Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and of the People's Chamber Presidium, in a friendly talk on Wednesday at the SDP headquarters in Helsinki.

The GDR official conveyed to Kalevi Sorsa cordial greetings of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, which were reciprocated with equal cordiality. He recalled the talks between the two statesmen, which gave an important impetus to the deepening of relations in all areas, including at the party level.

Erich Mueckenberger has been in Finland since Tuesday on a 5-day visit as head of a delegation of the SED parliamentary group in the People's Chamber at the invitation of SDP members of the Diet.

Erich Muechenberger and Kalevi Sorsa noted in their talk that relations between the SED and SDP are an example of constructive cooperation for peace between social forces from different social systems. They stressed the readiness of both parties for further expanding relations. The SED and SDP agreed that creating a comprehensive system of international security is realistic and that it must be based not on nuclear weapons and the arms race but on joint security for all people.

The SED leadership, Erich Mueckenberger stressed, attaches great importance to the work of the SDP and of its chairman in the framework of the Socialist International, particularly its disarmament committee, and supports without reservation Finnish initiatives for creating a nuclear weapons-free zone in northern Europe. The efforts of the SED, too, are directed at bringing about a change for the better in international relations, a change toward more security in the world. In this connection he referred to the joint initiative of the SED and SPD to create a nuclear weapons-free corridor in central Europe and a chemical weapons-free zone.

In the meeting, Erich Mueckenberger spoke about discussions of the SED Central Committee Secretariat with the First District/Kreis party secretaries. Kalevi Sorsa outlined the domestic situation in Finland prior to the Diet elections on 15 and 16 March.

On the same day, the delegation of the SED People's Chamber group was the guest of the confederation of Finnish Trade Unions. Its chairman, Pertti Viinanen, spoke of the useful, pertinent, and close relations between the trade union federations of Finland and the GDR.

In the Finnish Diet Erich Mueckenberger and the other members of the delegation visited the parliamentary group of the Finnish People's Democratic League and of the Democratic Alternative.

SED'S BECKER MEETS LEBANESE PSP LEADER JUNBLATT

AU111511 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] Beirut (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee delegation under the leadership of Achin Becker, member of the SED Central Committee, which is in Lebanon for the Fifth Lebanese Communist Party Congress, met for friendly talks Walid Junblatt, president of the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) of Lebanon, at his headquarters in Al-Mukhtarah. The further development of relations between the SED and the PSP and the situation in the region were the subject of the talks.

HONECKER AWARDS ORDER TO LUXEMBOURG CP LEADER

AU101042 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 - 8 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- At the proposal of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, awarded the "Great Star of Friendship Among Peoples" order to Rene Urbany, chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg.

HONECKER SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO SRV LEADER

AU111259 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Feb 87 p 1

[Telegram from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council]

[Text] Dear Comrade Truong Chinh:

On your 80th birthday I convey to you the most cordial congratulations on behalf of the SED Central committee, of the State Council, and of the GDR people.

As Ho Chi Minh's fellow fighter, you have gained high esteem in the national and social liberation of your people, in defending the independence of Vietnam, and in building socialism. For your constant struggle to deepen the fraternal relations between the GDR and the SRV, I convey my sincere thanks.

I take the opportunity to wish you health and success for your responsible activity.

Erich Honecker,

General secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

HONECKER GREETS TANZANIA'S NYERERE ON CCM MARK

AU111531 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, conveyed the following congratulatory message to Dr Julius Kamdarage Nyerere, chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania [CCM], in Dar es Salaam (Tanzania):

Esteemed Comrade Dr Julius K. Nyerere,

On the 10th anniversary of the founding of the CCM, I convey to you, to the National Executive Committee, and to the members of your party heartfelt greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee and myself.

The stubborn struggle of your party and people for overcoming the colonial heritage, for consolidating national independence, and for furthering social transformation based on the Arusha Declaration, now in its 20th year, enjoys great respect in the GDR.

The significant contribution your party and country make in supporting the peoples' national liberation struggle, particularly in southern Africa, elicits worldwide recognition among all progressive forces.

We are linked by the struggle for world peace and for preventing nuclear catastrophe, and we highly appreciate your personal commitment to these vital problems of our time. Your active participation within the framework of the initiative of the heads of state and government of the five continents helps mobilize the forces of peace, democracy and progress.

Rest assured that the SED and the GDR will in the future do all they can to solidify the anti-imperialist alliance between our parties and peoples.

With socialist greetings
E. Honecker
General secretary of the SED Central Committee

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT THANKS HONECKER FOR GREETINGS

AU111659 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola [PRA], has sent the following telegram to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council:

It is an honor to thank you on behalf of the Angolan people, the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, and the PRA Government for the cordial congratulations you conveyed to us on the 11th anniversary of our country's national independence.

I take this opportunity to confirm our wish to strengthen and develop friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our peoples and countries, which allow themselves to be guided by the complete harmony characterizing relations between our parties and governments that serve the victory of socialism in the world.

Yours faithfully,

Jose Eduardo dos Santos,

President of the MPLA-Labor Party and President of the PRA

MITTAG RECEIVES, HOLDS TALKS WITH CDU OFFICIAL

LD120044 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1436 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Berlin, 11 Feb (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Walther Leisler Kiep, member of the Presidium and treasurer of the CDU, for a talk.

Taking as the point of departure the speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which set out the tasks for further implementing the 11th SED Congress decisions, Guenter Mittag explained the basic positions for improving relations between the GDR and the FRG. As in the case of other capitalist states, GDR relations with the FRG are guided by the requirements of peaceful coexistence. The GDR has never left any doubt that its readiness for dialogue is not dependent on the composition of the sitting government in Bonn. It is expected that the Bonn Government will adhere to the frequently reaffirmed commitment to do its utmost to ensure that never again will war emanate from German soil.

Here the joint declaration of 12 March 1985 does not lose its significance but rather gains importance. The GDR's main concern in further developing relations between the GDR and the FRG is safeguarding peace. In addition to the issues of arms limitation and disarmament which result from this and which take priority in our policy, Guenter Mittag continued, consolidating expanding economic and trade relations and cooperation in environmental protection, science, and culture and in humanitarian spheres play an increasing role.

Walther Leisler Kiep thanked Guenter Mittag for the opportunity to talk, and spoke of the FRG's interest in international disarmament and detente, in the development of relations with the GDR, and of the economic and trade relations which this encompassed.

FDJ, FRG YOUNG SOCIALISTS SIGN ACCORD IN BONN

DW111330 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] FDJ and the FRG's Young Socialists consider initiatives by the SED and the SPD in favor of a nuclear-free corridor and a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe a decisive contribution to the security of both German states and toward international detente, which they want to support by way of an international youth conferences.

During a news conference held by a joint working group of the two youth organizations in Bonn today, Young Socialists Chairman Michael Guggemos and FDJ Central Council Secretary Jochen Willerding announced they want to submit such a proposal to the European Organization of Youth and Students Cooperation for its 1987 working program.

The agreement signed in Bonn states it is necessary, for the benefit of mankind's survival, to stop the nuclear and conventional arms race on earth and to prevent it from extending to space. Reykjavik has shown the opportunity and the complexity of far-reaching disarmament agreements, the accord says. Michael Guggemos emphasized that peace is primarily threatened by SDI. As long as the United States adheres to this space weapons program, steps toward disarmament on earth are blocked, he added.

FRG OFFICIAL TO ATTEND PEASANTS CONGRESS

DW041125 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] In Berlin today Fritz Dallmann, chairman of the GDR Peasants Mutual Aid Association, VdGB, invited Konstantin Heeremann, chairman of the FRG Farmers Association, to the 13th GDR Peasants Congress. The invitation was accepted. Konstantin Heeremann, for his part, invited the VdGB chairman to the FRG Farmers Congress.

CC HONORS SECURITY MINISTRY ON 37TH ANNIVERSARY

AU112039 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7-8 Feb 87 p 2

["Class Assignment Fulfilled With High Readiness for Action and Vigilance: SED Central Committee Message on the 37th Anniversary of the Founding of the Ministry of State Security"]

[Text] Comrade minister, comrades soldiers, noncommissioned officers, officers, and generals of the Ministry of State Security:

The SED Central Committee extends to you heartfelt congratulations on the 37th anniversary of the establishment of the Ministry of State Security.

The members of the Ministry of State Security and of the Feliks Dzerzhinskiy guard regiment are honorably fulfilling the class-assignment, affirmed by the 11th SED Congress, to protect the socialist system and the citizens' peaceful life against all enemies.

Led by the party of the workers class, depending on the firm confidence of the working people, and together with the other armed forces, you are guaranteeing the GDR protection and state security. To comprehensively strengthen socialism, to preclude surprises by the enemy, to foil his subversive attacks, and thus to enhance the contribution to securing peace -- all these you regard as your primary tasks. In doing so you prove your unshakable confidence in our Marxist-Leninist militant party and in its policy aimed at the people's well-being.

The SED Central Committee expresses to you, esteemed comrade minister, to the party organizations, to all members of the State Security Ministry and of the Feliks Dzerzhinskiy guard regiment, and to the fighters on the invisible front gratitude and recognition for their great achievements.

The new stage in fashioning the developed socialist society in the GDR, initiated with the 11th SED Congress decisions, is also setting higher yardsticks for your activities. Under the conditions of the continuing imperialist confrontational course, it is now more important than ever to undertake everything possible to ensure the preservation of peace, mankind's greatest asset.

We know that in the future you will also employ all your strength to honorably accomplish your tasks. A prerequisite for this is that the party and service collectives enhance their revolutionary vigilance and readiness for action, and that they consolidate the proven fraternal alliance with the glorious Cheka of the USSR, and with the state security organs of the other countries of the socialist community.

The Central Committee is convinced that the members of the Ministry of State Security and of the Feliks Dzerzhinskiy guard regiment will staunchly and scrupulously fulfill every assignment of our party and workers class in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

In this we wish you creative vigor and much success, as well as good health and all the best in personal life to you and to the members of your families.

With socialist greetings
SED Central Committee
E. Honecker
general secretary
Berlin, 8 February 1987

The GDR Council of Ministers also sent congratulations.

SYMPOSIUM ON BERLIN'S 750TH ANNIVERSARY OPENS

AU111455 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Feb 87 p 1

[Excerpt] Berlin (ND) -- On Wednesday [4 February] a scientific historical conference with international participation opened at the traditional Red Town Hall on the 750th anniversary of Berlin's founding. The 3-day meeting of scientists of various disciplines, which is being supported by the GDR's Historians' Society, the GDR Council for Historical Sciences, the Academy's Central Institute for History, and by the Humboldt University will deal with Berlin's history at the various stages of its development. The conference, which is the main event staged by the historical scientists on the city's anniversary, marks the start of a series of 25 such events.

Prof Dr Dr H.C. Heinrich Scheel, president of the historians society, welcomed at the opening Prof Dr H.C. Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Prof Dr Dr Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front; Prof Dr H.C. Hans-Joachim Boehme, minister of university and technical school affairs; Mayor Erhard Krack, deputy chairman of the GDR Committee for the 750th anniversary of Berlin; SED Central Committee department heads Dr klaus Gaebler, Prof Dr H.C. Hannes Hoernig and Lother Oppermann, and other personalities, including guests from 14 countries. [passage omitted]

SARLOS, SZABO, PAL ADDRESS SHORTCOMINGS, PROGRESS

AU111405 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Jan 87 p 5

[Report on "workers rallies and party meetings" attended on 30 January by: Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, speaking in Szolnok at the Tisza Shoe Factory workers' meeting: "Let Us Search Together for the Best Solutions;" Istvan Szabo, member of the MSZMP Politburo and chairman of the National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives, speaking in Bekescsaba at the Poultry Processing Enterprise: "Our Plan Can Be Fulfilled by Better and More Organized Work;" and Lenard Pal, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, speaking in the 11th Budapest District at the Weapons and Gas Appliances Factory: "To Do More for the Technological Staff"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Istvan Sarlos said: "Endless resources are freed if people at meetings such as this listen to the country's problems and begin pondering how they could do something clever and better in their own work. This requires that we be honest and frank about the search for the best solutions and involve everybody in the discussion about the problems on our shoulders. Indeed, we carry great burdens on our shoulders! This is not only because external reasons independent from us block our economic management, but also because we ourselves have made mistakes -- maybe not in our decisions, but occasionally in inconsistent implementation and in failing to hold people to account. There is a more cheerful atmosphere if we talk about having enough resources for distribution because we have produced enough. But there is no need to be pessimistic even in a situation like now, at the beginning of 1987, when we know that we have consumed more than we have produced. We cannot follow this path any more.

"Which way should we go? The path was pointed out by our congress resolution, our tasks were outlined by Central Committee documents and parliamentary and government decisions. Now it is time to implement them, now the fatherland calls for better, more disciplined, more carefully thought-out and more determined work from all its citizens." [passage omitted] "People who strive for something more, something better, and something more pleasant are not only striving for their own success, but are adding to the prosperity of the nation.

"This realization is clear, but we have not as yet been very successful in changing old and comfortable attitudes. For instance, is an engineer looking at advantages for himself when he improves a purchased foreign licence instead of simply using it? He certainly is. But if he makes more money, so does the workplace, the enterprise, and, in the end, the entire country. Yet, to follow through with this example, it is precisely these people, the innovators of technology, who can tell how many times their ideas are thwarted by envy and misinterpreted equality. Now we know that we must accept the practice of differentiation, that those people should be given more who work better and produce more, those who carry out their duties by adding to the success of their community," said Istvan Sarlos.

[passage omitted] Istvan Szabo emphasized that justified criticisms have been heard at workers' meetings, on party days, and at meetings of local party organizations. Criticisms which say the reasons for the national economy falling short of meeting expectations were equally both the objective circumstances and the mistakes made at all levels of the administration, executives, and production. In spite of all this, we must not make hasty decisions concerning the economy and we must continue taking inevitable and practical risks for accelerating progress. At the same time we must also realize that wages can only increase in enterprises where results permit that to happen. Where conditions are not available for increasing personal incomes, there one must expect stagnation or a possible decrease of wages. [passage omitted]

Istvan Szabo said: "the aims of Hungarian agriculture will remain the same. This branch will remain one of the most important export branches of the Hungarian people's economy, and it must continue to fulfill its export plans along with a better domestic supply. This, of course, will require a gradual improvement of economic, material and personnel conditions of production and management. In line with the Central Committee's decisions on technological development, one of the most important preconditions is a faster technological development, the transformation of scientific results into the forces of production." [passage omitted] "The fact that our present efforts will not be sufficient for solving future problems, refers equally to agriculture and the food industry, as well as to other branches of the national economy. In addition, we have to consider that due to the unusually dry autumn and the even more unusually harsh winter, the year 1987 does not promise a more favorable start in agriculture than we had last year.

"We have more concerns, increasing credits and debts, but we can fulfill our plans if people do their best in all spheres of production. This requires that all firms create suitable local conditions, but it is also true that more durable financial regulations will be necessary for the firms to do so." [passage omitted]

Lenard Pal said: "We can say without exaggeration that the acceleration of technological progress is of primary importance and an urgent task. Greater strength of the socialist social system, better performance of the national economy, and favorable development of social welfare will fundamentally depend on the implementation of this task.

"Technological development is above all an instrument for solving various socioeconomic tasks. Its basic aim is to better serve the fulfillment of social demands, and to increase the strength of socialist society. We must make public opinion realize that technological and scientific progress is an objective task, which is materialized in social production, and as such, permeates the entire economy and society and transforms the structure of production and consumption. As a result, the labor input requirements will be revalued, contradictions and tensions will occur in traditional organizations, the importance of cooperation will increase, the nature of labor will be different, and the role of the human factor will be decisive. After all, technological and scientific progress is basically a social process regarding both its preconditions and its results, and the impetus for it is to satisfy social demands at a higher standard.

"We must understand that technological progress depends above all on enterprises, cooperatives and on other business organizations. Technological development must satisfy the market and social demands registered by these organizations. Of course, this does not exclude, but rather assumes that direct market effects should be influenced by central means in certain regions and in cases of specific organizations. The major part of technological development, however, must be directed toward satisfying demands; and this activity is carried out by enterprises in order to increase their competitiveness and profitability." [passage omitted]

"Of course, central management must understand the technological development carried out by enterprises, and if it is justified, must use economic measures to influence this development", he said.

It is necessary to improve the situations of interests and the economic atmosphere, and to let those coercive measures operate which stimulate the enterprises and cooperatives to constantly develop technology. This is how technological development, in serving profitable production, can become a vital part of enterprise strategy. [passage omitted]

"I am convinced it is impossible to accelerate technological development without providing a differentiated and high financial reward for the performance of the technological intelligentsia. It is obvious that enterprises and institutes can and must do much more in the future to supply financial and moral rewards for technological performance, because it is on this level that the value of creative technological performance can best be measured." [passage omitted]

LAZAR, BERECZ MEET WITH INDUSTRIAL MANAGERS

LD120006 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 11 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Frigyes Berecz, deputy chairman of the council of ministers, exchanged views with managers of industrial enterprises in Budapest Wednesday on the November 1986 resolution of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the ensuing tasks in implementing the 1987 national economic plan. Gyorgy Lazar and Frigyes Berecz were participating in the meeting of company managers organized in the Ministry of Industry.

COUNTY OFFICIAL EXPLAINS WORK ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

AU111511 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 10 Feb 87 p 4

[Interview with Zoltan Perjesi, head of the Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen County Council's Department of Labor Affairs, by Correspondent Horvath on 9 February: "Interview on the Borsod Experiment -- After the Bottom Line" -- place not given]

[Text] The Borsod-Abakuj-Zemplen County Council set out to organize public works. Many people received the news with surprise, and no wonder, because there has been no such employment possibility created so far. On 9 February, we asked Zoltan Perjesi, head of the County Council's labor affairs department, about the reasons behind this action.

[Horvath] Perhaps you began organizing this work because hundreds of jobseekers in the county were storming the gates of the enterprises and plants in vain?

[Perjesi] Far from it! The manpower market here is largely the same as the national average. Anyone who is looking for a job finds one. However, there has been a considerable increase in the number of alcoholics and previously-convicted persons in recent years. Getting to know them and, mainly, their rather multi-colored labor-book, even enterprises that are struggling with the greatest manpower shortage refrain from employing them....

[Horvath] How many people are involved?

[Perjesi] According to our estimates, we are talking here about some 4,000 to 5,000 people. The majority live in Miskolc and Ozd, these two towns being the county's "crisis focus" regarding the social adjustment disturbances. Therefore, we are striving to create jobs primarily for these people.

[Horvath] What are the principles and regulations at the basis of the organization of public works?

[Perjesi] Unfortunately, as yet, there are no central regulations in this respect, so we took it upon ourselves to be the first in the country to do this work on an experimental basis. For the time being, our plans are modest; we would like to solve the problems of some 50-100 people.

[Horvath] What kind of work do you offer these people?

[Perjesi] They would carry out public sanitation tasks 8 hours a day as operative brigades under the auspices of Miskolc town management.

[Horvath] How much will they earn?

[Perjesi] The same amount as the other workers who carry out the same type of work. No disadvantages would be involved in their employment, as the participation in public works is not obligatory either. We only wish to provide these people with the possibility of adjusting to a normal life, if they are willing to do so. The County Council will take a certain amount of responsibility for the people who carry out honest work for 1 year, and this will facilitate their future employment.

[Horvath] Does that mean that you will provide them with jobs after 1 year?

[Perjesi] We do not promise specific jobs. The recommendation of the County Council, however, will probably encourage the enterprise personnel people to employ them in enterprises that had previously refrained from doing so.

[Horvath] As I heard, you wanted to begin this action as early as 1 January but it is still not in effect. Why?

[Perjesi] The reasons behind the delay are coordinating and financial ones. The State Office for Wages and Labor and the Finance and Justice Ministries are still examining the ways to carry out this project. The greatest problem is to find funds to cover the wages. Although the Miskolc Town Council came up with 2 million forints for this purpose, the rest must be found from other sources.

[Horvath] Apart from the probable temporary difficulties, how did the other counties receive your project?

[Perjesi] They showed great interest. For example, a letter coming from the Barcs council chairman in which he requests information about the project came the other day. Therefore, we decided to prepare a summary on our preparations and to send it to every interested party.

HAVASI RETURNS FROM MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

LD120046 Budapest MTI in English 2102 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 11 (MTI) -- Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, secretary of the Central Committee, who participated in the session on agricultural issues attended by secretaries of the central committees of the fraternal parties of the CMEA members in Moscow February 10th and 11th, returned to Budapest Wednesday evening.

He was accompanied by Central Committee Deputy Department Chief Imre Kovacs, and Istvan Doboczky, deputy minister of agriculture and food affairs.

TALKS HELD WITH VISITING JAPANESE CP DELEGATION

LD091839 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 9 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Japanese Communist Party, headed by Tachiki Hiroshi, member of the Standing Bureau of the Japanese Communist Party Presidium and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, paid a visit to Hungary from February 4 to 9 on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

The delegation held talks with Jozsef Gyorke, deputy head of the foreign affairs department of the HSWP Central Committee, Miklos Ovari, member of the political committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee, Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, and Ferenc Solyom, secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions.

Representatives of the two fraternal parties discussed timely international affairs and topical issues of the international communist movement. Particular importance was given to the struggle to prevent a nuclear war and the banning of atomic weapons. They exchanged information on the most important tasks facing their parties, and experience gained since the 13th HSWP and the 17th JCP Congresses and confirmed readiness to intensify the favaourably developing cooperation on the basic principles of the international communist movement.

SZUROS DEPARTS FOR PARIS TALKS WITH PCF

LD102102 Budapest MTI in English 2034 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 10 (MTI) -- Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, chairman of the parliamentary Foreign Relations Commission, travelled to Paris Tuesday on invitation of the Communist Party of France [PCF]. He is to hold talks with the leaders of the PCF and with other leading personalities of French political life.

MARJAI HOLDS TALKS WITH BELGIAN, EEC OFFICIALS

LD120007 Budapest MTI in English 1600 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 11 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, has concluded his talks in the Belgian capital. He held discussions with Prime Minister Wilfried Martens, Prince Albert, honorary chairman of the Belgian Foreign Trade Office, Herman De Croo, minister of foreign trade and transport, Marc Eyskens, minister of finance, and Jacques Godot, governor of the National Bank of Belgium.

The negotiating partners stated that bilateral relations are developing well in all fields. They noted with satisfaction the tangible improvement in economic cooperation as a result of prime ministerial meetings and trade promotion actions. The parties confirmed their particular interest in expanding cooperation and their common intention to eliminate obstacles. The expressed support for multilateral talks aimed at curbing armament, and for the conclusion of relevant agreements as early as this year. Discussions were held on the latest world economic developments and possibilities and conditions to consolidate the financial situation.

The talks covered the work of international monetary organizations, the two countries' cooperation in such organizations, the process of settling relations between the European Economic Community and Hungary, with special regard to the fact that in the present six-month period Belgium holds the presidential post in the community.

On his Brussels visit, the Hungarian deputy prime minister conferred with Jacques Delors, chairman of the Economic Commission for Europe, Willy De Clercq and Lord Cockfield, members of the commission, and ECE and EEC officials. The parties discussed actual issues of Hungary's relations with the European Economic Community, and clarified the conditions required for the start of official talks towards an agreement between the Hungarian People's Republic and the European Economic Community on the settlement of relations and cooperation.

On Wednesday Jozsef Marjai returned to Budapest.

LOSONCZI SENDS GREETINGS TO SRV'S TRUONG CHINH

LD081829 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 8 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic sent Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, a telegram of greetings on Truong Chinh's 80th birthday.

BRIEFS

SWISS TRADE TALKS -- Budapest, February 11 (MTI) -- Philippe Levy, travelling ambassador of the Swiss Federal Bureau for Foreign Economics, Swiss co-chairman of the Hungarian Swiss Economic Mixed Committee visited Budapest February 9th to 11th, accompanied by Walter Fust, head of the Swiss Trade Development Institute, on the occasion of the Swisstech Technical and Scientific Symposium '87. Philippe Levy held talks with Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Tibor Melega, Hungarian co-chairman of the Hungarian-Swiss Mixed Committee on international trade issues and on bilateral economic relations. He exchanged views with State Secretary for the Ministry of Industry Imre Szabo, with Deputy Foreign Minister Laszlo Kovacs, and also met with Laszlo Karcsag, the executive manager of the National Bank of Hungary. Philippe Levy and Walter Fust met with Tamas Beck, president of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1831 GMT 11 Feb 87 LD]

NATIONAL BOND IN JAPAN -- Tokyo -- The Hungarian National Bank has issued bonds on the Japanese capital market whose approximate value is $130 million. The so-called Samurai bonds, which may be purchased by private individuals as well, offer favorable terms of interest and mature in 10 years. The agreement on the issue was signed today in Tokyo. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 10 Feb 87 LD]

EXPORT ENGINES, CARS, PUMPS -- Budapest, February 6 (MTI) -- This year the Hungarian Ganz-Mavag factory is to produce 31 diesel and electric engines, most of which will be exported, mainly to Yugoslavia. In a new venture, a total of 40 rail buses, built on bodywork elements of the Ikarus-200 model, will be manufactured for sale to Malaysia and New Zealand. Ganz-Mavag is going to supply further fuel-handling hoists for 1,000 megawatts nuclear power plants in Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. Their high-performance pumps have been purchased chiefly by Egyptian companies engaged in irrigation development work. A total of 2,900 tons of steel structures are to be produced, primarily for West German customers. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 0905 GMT 6 Feb 87 LD]

SPOKESMAN URBAN GIVES NEWS CONFERENCE 3 FEB

AU111343 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 9 Feb 87 p 5

["Transcript" of news conference given by government spokesman Jerzy Urban for foreign journalists at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 3 February]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Dominique Garraud, AFP: Mr Minister, on 12 February 1985 in this hall you condemned Western politicians who meet members of the opposition during their visits to Poland. You said, and I quote, "Poland has only one representation and not several, and if one of our Western partners feels the need to stabilize relations with the authorities by means of unfriendly gesture toward these authorities, it would be better for him to wait for this feeling to subside." In view of this, what do you have to say about Mr Whitehead's recent visit and his meeting with Mr Lech Walesa and his chief aides?

Urban: I can repeat that Poland has only one representation and not several and that relations between states have been and still are implemented between authorized representatives of state authorities. You are referring not to the program of Mr Whitehead's visit, but to his private and social contacts, which lie outside the government's interest as long as they do not harm the purpose of the visit. The normal purpose of such a visit is to improve relations between countries. So what you are asking about was not a part of the Polish-U.S. talks but a private reception with private guests. We are not accustomed to interfering in the social life of a guest who is paying a working visit, as was the case this time, and you quoting my explanations concerning an official visit that took place on the date question. [passage omitted]

Editor Yunger, CHICAGO TRIBUNE: Did Mr Whitehead discuss the necessary conditions for the United States to lift the sanctions? What are they?

Urban: I am afraid I might have failed to understand your question precisely. In that case please could you repeat it in your native language and could I have a translation? As I understand it, you are saying that U.S. sanctions have been lifted, and I think this is the fault of language difficulties. Do you agree with the idea of having your questions explained in Polish? Please forgive me, but I am concerned with precision.

Yunger: In that case I will say it in English. The question is, What conditions, if any, did Mr Whitehead mention during his visit? What conditions did he say have to be met before the U.S. Government can lift the sanctions against Poland?

Urban: Mr Whitehead came to learn the Polish position on the subject of improving Polish-American relations and to present the U.S. Government's views on the subject of measures that could gradually improve these relations. He did not come to dictate conditions, and the Polish Government has never accepted conditions. As I said, this was a working visit, the first one at this level for 5 years. An assessment of the visit and the decisions reached during it are contained in a press communique, which also mentioned the measures jointly decided upon. We praised the fact that the visit took place at all, as well as its results, which are reflected in the decisions that were made and later announced.

Even though there is certain progress in Polish-U.S. relations, the main U.S. sanctions against Poland are still in force. I noted with interest that following his Polish visit, New York Mayor Koch spoke out against the continuation of sanctions. We note this because it shows that opinions like this are increasing among important U.S. circles.

At the end of February or beginning of March, Jozef Czyrek, chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee, will visit the United States together with a group of deputies, and this is the next important step along the road to improving Polist-American relations. [passage omitted]

Editor Yunger, CHICAGO TRIBUNE: With all due respect, Mr Minister, I do not think I have received the right answer to my question. From what you have said, I gather Mr Whitehead's visit will be reciprocated; there will be a meeting of a commission of scientific-technological cooperation and a Sejm visit to the United States. But what I would like to know is what in the Polish Government's opinion are the most important changes necessary to improve Polish-U.S. relations as a result of this visit.

Urban: The Polish Government believes that the most important step necessary to improve Polish-American relations is to lift the illegal restrictions against Poland. The talks established measures to be taken by both sides in the immediate future in order to improve relations. It was agreed that high-level dialogue is in itself a sign that these relations are developing. It was jointly agreed that it would be useful to commence talks on a scientific-technological cooperation agreement, and the parliamentary visit due to be paid by Jozef Czyrek, chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee, together with a group of deputies, was approved. It was decided to revive the Polish-American Trade Commission. We believe the American decision to renew U.S. participation in the Poznan International Fair is a step in this direction.

These are the facts stemming from Mr Whitehead's talks. You asked whether he presented any conditions or whether Poland accepted them. I have already explained that he did not. But he did present U.S. opinions on various matters, and Poland also presented its own opinions. So this was primarily an informative visit. And since you asked about conditions, I may say very clearly that the Polish Government does not accept conditions and does not hold talks on such a topic at all. [passage omitted]

R. Hoffmann, FRG: Maybe this is not a proper translation, but the sense of it is as follows. At the latest plenum in the Soviet Union, Gorbachev announced major changes in the Soviet Union. Did Poland know about them, and will these changes also affect Polish domestic policy?

Urban: We have a high regard for the program implemented by the CPSU general secretary. The whole world knows about it because these are plans and undertakings that are implemented publicly. Everything in the world exerts a mutual influence, and I believe changes in Poland and the Soviet Union coincide in many ways. When more than one country proceeds in a similar direction, this always consolidates trends and facilitates the treading of this path. However, each of our countries is developing independently in accordance with its domestic needs and its interpretation of these needs. Nothing is borrowed directly, except that what has been tried and tested and successful in one country is often monitored by another so it may be applied. We are certainly open to all Soviet experiences that turn out to be good and effective.

PARTY DAILY ASSESSES PZPR-PCI DIALOGUE

AU301645 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Jan 87 p 9

[Wlodzimierz Lozinski article: "Polish-Italian Party Dialogue"]

[Text] The Polish-Italian political dialogue that was conducted during the official visit paid by Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and State Council Chairman, to Rome (12-14 January) also included talks between party representatives and Italian Communist leaders. The importance, content, and franknes of these talks, and the idea stemming from them, for both parties and the entire European workers movement ought to be recalled.

There are three reasons for this. First, the way in which events evolved in our country after 1980 has increased the PCI's interest in ideological, political, and social theory and practice in socialist states. Previously, many critical observations had been made in Italy about the way in which crises and conflicts are resolved in socialist states. Second, the opinions of Italian Communists have always been and continue to be of great value for other communist parties and workers movements on account of the PCI's rich intellectual tradition and its original methods of operation. Third, our Polish experience and the overall process of accelerated political, social, and economic development in the socialist states has created a basis for joint reflection, which we hope will also be of use to Western European Communists.

For these reasons, two long meetings were held between Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, and PCI General Secretary Alessandro Natta, and between Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, Bogumil Sujka, deputy director of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department, and members of the leadership of the Italian party.

The Italian comrades considered the stabilizing processes in Poland's domestic socioeconomic situation and our increased activity in Europe to be of particular importance for them and for Western European parties. They considered the strategy of combining an improvement in the economic situation and the acceleration of development with an expansion of democracy and a reform of the principles governing socioeconomic life to be self-evident. What matters most to Italian Communists is what matters most to us -- the creation of a domestic base of broad national accord that makes it possible for Poland to be active internationally in working for detente, arms reduction, and cooperation between states that belong to opposing alliances and have different institutional systems. According to Natta, Poland has historical and geopolitical grounds for being able to play a great role in the search for understanding between East and West.

Broader generalizations can be formulated on the basis of the conclusions that stem from an assessment of the situation in Poland. The Italian Communists believe that the changes taking place in the Soviet Union and other socialist states, and the peace initiatives contained in Gorbachev's plan and the Warsaw Pact's Budapest Declaration serve the broadest interest of the workers movement and all of Europe. This view was expressed in a PCI document adopted in November of last year.

During the Rome talks, we expressed our support for the Italian document as well as for Alessandro Natta's explanation that the PCI is in agreement with the policy of openness toward Eastern Europe being pursued by Prime Minister Craxi's coalition government, although in more domestic matters the PCI is the main opposition force. [paragraph continues]

The PCI goes even further in the search for a basis for the form of East-West relations described during the Polish-Italian dialogue. While talking with Wojciech Jaruzelski, Alessandro Natta expressed support for including the Vatican in the search for a model, above all in the disarmament field. He spoke about the "historic significance of the discussion between the Polish leader and the pope on the subject of disarmament and peace as fundamental conditions for developing relations between states."

The Rome talks dispelled many doubts and increased the Italian Communists' knowledge about the situation in Poland.

The convergence of views that emerged during the talks between the Polish and Italian Communists also pertained to the goals of the strategy of detente and international cooperation. These goals are accelarating socioeconomic development, winning over young people by satisfying their vocational and other aspirations, and expanding the forms of international cooperation. In the broadcast terms, the Rome dialogue between the leaders of both our countries' parties provided an important supplement to events that will serve to further Polish-Italian cooperation in its general European context. Wojciech Jaruzelski had good reason for ending his discussion with Alessandro Natta by expressing satisfaction at the fact that our efforts aid the workers class and communist movement in Italy as well as in Poland.

DEFENSE MINISTRY RECRUITS FOR MILITARY SCHOOLS

AU081641 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 3 Feb 87 pp 1, 5

["Ministry of National Defense Communique on Recruitment of Candidates for Warrant Officer Schools, Noncommissioned Officer Schools, and Military Secondary Schools in 1987-88"]

[Excerpts] The Ministry of National Defense intends to recruit volunteers for the following schools:

-- The Warrant Officer School of the Elblag Mechanized Troops; it offers a 1-year course (for candidates who have already completed their national service for at least 12 months or will complete it after admission into the school) and a 3-year course;

-- The Warrant Officer School of the Torun Missile and Artillary Troops (2- and 3-year courses);

-- The Warrant Officer School of te Koszalin Air Defense Troops (2- and 3-year courses);

-- The Warrant Officer School of the Poznan Armored Troops (2- and 3-year courses);

-- The Warrant Officer of the Chelm Tank and Motorized Service Troops (2- and 3-year courses);

-- The Warrant Officer School of the Deblin Air Force Unit (a 2- year course);

-- The Warrant Officer School of the Jelenia Gora Radio Troops (2- and 3-year courses);

-- The Warrant Officer School of the Olesnica Air Force Technical Unit (2- and 3-year courses);

-- The Warrant Officer School of the Zamosc Air Force Technical Unit (a 3-year course);

-- The Political Warrant Officer School in Lodz (a 2-year course);

-- The Warrant Officer School of the Wroclaw Engineering and Communications Troops (2- and 3-year courses);

-- The Warrant Officer School of the Minsk Mazowiecki Internal Troops (a 2-year course);

-- The Warrant Officer School of the Olsztyn Armament and Electronic Service Troops (2- and 3-year courses);

-- The Warrant Officer School of the Krakow Chemical Troops (a 3-year course);

-- The Warrant Officer School of the Poznan Quartermaster Service Troops (a 2-year course);

-- The Warrant Officer School of the Gizycko Quartermaster and Construction Service Troops (a 2-year course);

-- The Warrant Officer School of the Gdynia Naval Unit (a 2-year course);

-- The Warrant Officer School of the Legnica Communications Troops (2- and 3-year courses);

-- The Warrant Officer School of the Torun Topographical Service Troops (a 2-year course);

-- The Warrant Officer School of the Lodz Military Administration Troops (a 2-year course);

-- The Warrant Officer School of Ketrzyn Border Troops (a 2-year course);

The warrant officer schools train candidates for regular military service in the Warrant Officer Corps. [passage omitted]

The Ministry of National Defense has also opened recruitment to candidates for careers as regular noncommissioned officers in the following services: Mechanized Troops, Armored Troops, Missile and Artillery Troops, Air Force Troops, Missile Troops for the Country's Air Defense, Ack-Ack Troops, Chemical Troops, Engineering Troops, Communications Troops, Radio Troops, Transportation Troops, Medical Troops, Naval Troops, Quartermaster Troops, Armament Troops, Quartermaster and Construction Troops, Internal Troops, and Border troops. [passage omitted] Candidates should possess the necessary moral-political qualities and a flawless past. [passage omitted]

Recruitment has been opened for the following military secondary schools:

1. The Military Secondary School of Music in Gdansk. [passage omitted]

2. The Air Force Secondary Schools attached to the Jan Krasicki Higher Air Force Officer School in Deblin and Zielona Gora. [passage omitted]

3. The Military General Secondary School in Czestochowa, Lublin, Olsztyn, Torun, and Wroclaw. [passage omitted]

The Military Recruitment Commands, military unit staffs, and administrations of the military secondary schools supply detailed information to candidates for admission into warrant officer schools, noncommissioned officer schools, and military secondary schools.

USSR MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS WROCLAW

LD100939 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1607 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] The celebrations of the 69th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Army have been inaugurated in the Silesian Military District by a meeting between the political boards of the Soviet Army's Northern Group of Forces and the Silesian Military District. It was an opportunity for an exchange of experiences, for establishing the directions of cooperation during the year of celebrating the 70th anniversary of the victory of the Great October Revolution, and for summing up joint achievements in training and education.

The Soviet delegation, including Lieutenant General Igor Iitou, head of the political board of the Northern Group of Forces of the Soviet army, also visited the General Military Academy in Wroclaw and the Museum of Engineering Troops. The Soviet guests were accompanied by Major General Zdzislaw Rozbicki, head of the political board of the Silesian Military District.

The Soviet visitors were interested in the instructional facilities of the new educational establishment, in the training process, and in forms of extracurricular activity at the school. They also had a strong interest in viewing the specialized classrooms for teaching foreign languages and computer science, complete with modern audio-visual equipment and computers.

COOPERATION COMMISSION WITH USSR MEETS

LD112158 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] The 30th jubilee session of the intergovernmental Polish-Soviet Commission Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation is being held in Warsaw.

Plenary talks are being held in the Hall of Columns in the Council of Ministers' offices, chaired by Deputy Premiers Wladyslaw Gwiazda and Aleksey Antonov. The participants in the talks discussed the execution of agreements adopted during the last 3 years. A timetable for specific activities was elaborated in accordance with a long-term program of cooperation to the year 2000.

Several agreements were signed during Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov's visit to Poland in October of last year. The implementation of these agreements was also discussed by the commission. The members of the commission talked about the mutual supplies of goods and services, the development of cooperation between border areas and the various types of direct cooperation between enterprises. The principles of creating joint Polish-Soviet enterprises were debated.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES RELATIONS, TRADE

AU271649 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24-25 Jan 87 p 2

[PAP report on Council of Ministers meeting held in Warsaw on 23 January]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The Council of Ministers stressed the particular importance of a close link between foreign relations and the attainment of goals connected with accelerated national development. The priority status of activities that promote the more rapid and effective attainment of economic goals was indicated.

The Council of Minister examined and approved the main directions of PPR foreign policy and the forms and methods of operation that will give concrete form to, inter alia, tasks stemming from the resolutions adopted at the 10th PZPR Congress in basic areas of foreign policy, in the political and economic fields, in science and culture, and in Polonia, consular, and other activities. The Council of Ministers also advised that these tasks be carried out by all foreign service institutions and bodies.

The Council of Ministers acquainted itself with information about the official visit by W. Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR State Council. The Council of Ministers deemed the course and results of the visit to have made it possible to envisage the expansion of contacts between Poland and Italy, with the prospect of mutual relations becoming a model form of cooperation that will be of benefit to peace and cooperation in Europe. The meeting and talks in which W. Jaruzelski took part affirmed the existence of the traditional ties linking both countries, and a mutual desire and readiness to continue and develop an advantageous partnership in various fields. The Council of Ministers advised that immediate steps be taken to effect the full implementation of the decisions that have been adopted.

The Council of Ministers judged highly the visit paid by the chairman of the State Council to the Vatican. [paragraph continues]

The existence of a convergence of goals with regard to the defense of peace and efforts to end the arms race is conducive to cooperation between Poland and the Vatican, aimed at promoting progressive, detente-oriented tendencies in international relations. The Council of Ministers stressed the constructive role of dialogue between the PPR authorities and the Apostolic capital, and the importance of Pope John Paul II's stance for national accord processes in Poland.

The Council of Ministers familiarized itself with the results of the official visit paid by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, stressing the role of contacts at the highest level within the broad context of East-West relations. Indicating the opportunities that exist for the expansion of cooperation and trade with Japan and mutual interests in this area, the Council of Ministers mapped out courses for the implementation of the decisions adopted by the leadership of both states and governments.

Next, the Council of Ministers discussed the subject of foreign trade. The Council of Minister considered the boosting of exports, especially to hard currency countries, to be one of the basic tasks for the entire national economy. This is one way off ensuring the availability of resources for the financing of imports of essential materials for production and the purchase of new technologies, and for the servicing of the foreign debt. In view of the gradual decline in supplies of raw materials for export, and increase in hard currency earnings must be achieved by raising exports of highly finished goods and by increasing the effecitveness of trade with foreign countries.

In accordance with the provisions of the Central Annual Plan for 1987, Polish foreign trade turnover in the area of exports will increase by 5.2 percent and in the area of imports by 4.6 percent. The realization of these intentions depends on the efficient functioning of the entire apparatus of the national economy, an improvement in managerial efficiency, and a reduction in the material- and energy-intensiveness of production.

Recently, there has been a significant expansion of economic instruments for encouraging export-oriented activity. It includes, inter alia: The modification of the system of foreign currency allowances; an active exchange rate policy; an expansion of the system of transactional prices; and greater tax concessions on income and on supernumerary pay earned through hard currency exports. The Council of Ministers advised that these solutions be put into operation as quickly as possible.

In the conduct of relations with foreign partners, Poland will expand economic cooperation and trade with countries belonging to the socialist camp. New forms of integrational ties and the methods of cooperation within the CEMA framework will be introduced.

In its relations with highly deveoped countries, Poland will strive to normalize conditions of trade and to increase trade. Our country will also engage in trade with developing countries to a greater extent than ever before.

Next, the Council of Ministers approved draft laws on seed production and technical supervision.

The voivodas of Olszytn and Rzeszow voivodship took part in the meeting.

Issues Minimum Wage Resolution

AU111411 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 9 Feb 87 p 5

["Council of Ministers' resolution No 4 of 12 January 1987 concerning minimum wages in state work places"]

[Text] On the basis of Article 79 of the Labor Code, the Council of Ministers resolves the following:

Chapter 1. The lowest wage for employees in state work places for full working hours, henceforth referred to as "minimum wage," is Z7,000 per month.

Chapter 2. The lowest basic wage for full working hours during the course of the month at the lowest employment grade cannot be less than the minimum wage.

Chapter 3. The minimum wage for every working hour is arrived at by dividing the minimum monthly wage by the number of working hours in a month. But even if an employee's normal working hours exceed 42 hours per week, the employees will be deemed to be working 42 hours per week for the purpose of calculating the minimum hourly wage.

Chapter 4. a) Wage rises brought about by this resolution will be dependent upon the funds available for wages.

b) The minister of finance will cover increased wage expenditure in budgetary institutions brought about by this resolution out of the central budgetary reserve, and will distribute the resulting funds accordingly.

Chapter 5. The relevant ministers and heads of central offices, in concert with the minister of labor, wages, and social services, will alter the tables of basic wages for employees of budgetary institutions under their control by means of appropriate revisions of the legal instruments governing wages.

Chapter 6. This resolution replaces Council of Ministers' resolution number 75 of 19 May 1986 concerning minimum wages for employees in state work places.

Chapter 7. This resolution is valid as of 1 January 1987.

MESSNER SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REFORM

AU111037 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Feb 87 p 2

[Stanislaw Zielinski report: "The Katowice PZPR Plenum -- Political Support for Economic Reform"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Speaking at the end of the Katowice PZPR plenum on 4 February, Premier Zbigniew Messner said that our aims, tasks, and program had been clearly formulated by the 10th party congress and the national socioeconomic plan and that the third plenum had initiated the stage of the disciplined realization of the program for socioeconomnic development. [paragraph continues]

We know what we have to do, he said, but the issue is how to realize our appointed goals, how to define the area of everyone's responsibility, and what everyone should accomplish by himself. We must ask ourselves whether what we do is consistent with our principles. The Third Plenum mobilized the party's efforts to overcome difficulties and barriers in the material sphere and, especially, in the sphere of man's pyschology and to eliminate parochialism, frustration, and mock activities. Before the economic reform can succeed we must be consistent in employing all its mechanisms. The condition of our economy, which is still beset by many determining factors, is already such as to ensure the efficiency of enterprises. The solutions we have adopted require a large measure of social support.

Our activies, Z. Messner continued, are based on the profound reforms consistently carried out in the USSR. This is the only way to ensure that the socialist economy becomes efficient and increasingly capable of meeting people's social and cultural needs.

After the plenum, Premier Z. Messner made the following statement to TRYBUNA LUDU:

To put it most briefly: The 10th congress decisions and the third plenum resolution, which stressed that it is necessary to consistently and effectively transform our economy into an efficient and dynamic entity, are the most reliable foundations of political support for our economic reform.

What is important is that the third plenum appealed to the entire party to support the reform. This is because the center will not be able by itself to reform the economy, a fact that was also noted by the Katowice party plenums.

The allied parties, PRON, trade unionism, workers self-management bodies, and other social organizations are of great importance in this regard. We attach much weight to the Politburo campaign of explanations and consultations, which must involve all our people.

The truth is that there is no alternative to ensuring that people are well aware of the principle of "something for something," which applies not only to the cost of reform but also to the costs caused by the failure to carry it out.

GOVERNMENT SOCIOPOLITICAL BODY RESUMES WORK

AU091521 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Feb p 2

[Report signed LiCz': "Tasks For Today and Tomorrow"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers Sociopolitical Committee was formed on 18 December, 1981, at an important stage in the political crisis. It was supposed to efficiently perform the sociopolitical tasks of the government and central state administration during martial law.

Today the situation has changed and so have the tasks that stem from the country's present social and political situation.

"I do not have to convince anyone that the situation is different from what it was in 1981," said Zbigniew Gertych, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the committee's inaugural session on 5 February. [paragraph continues]

Z. Gertych is now chairman of the committee, reestablished by a resolution of the Council of Ministers of 11 December, 1986 and possessing a new membership. He presented the committee's new tasks, which cover propaganda, information, and the media -- just as was previously the case -- together with religious policy, and cooperation with social organizations and the reborn trade union movement. Distinguished representatives from the world of science, culture, as well as art and social, political, and youth aktivists will be invited to take part in the committee's work or attend its sessions.

The next session will deal with the important subject of "Government Social Policy In the Light of the 10th PZPR Congress Resolutions." It will also establish the topics of future sessions, a plan of work for this year, and a list of regulations.

"We want the committee's open nature to encourage broad discussion on the basic issues and problems of social and political life discussed during sessions," Z. Gertych stressed.

During the session, Professor Adam Lopatka, minister of religious affairs, read a general report on Pope John Paul II's planned visit to Poland.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS SETTLEMENT OF COMPLAINTS

AU061031 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Feb 87 p 2

[Andrzej Kalinowski report: "The System Exists -- But Greater Kindness Is Necessary"]

[Text] The adoption of the principle of less frequent meetings, not just case analyses but more personal contact with clients, the receiving of suggestions and complaints, and responsibility for handling them was the subject of the first session of the PZPR Central Committee Suggestions and Complaints Commission, its chairman PZPR Politburo member Alfred Miodowicz told journalists.

The commission heard reports on the system of handling suggestions and complaints as well as letters addressed to the Sejm, State Council, Office of the Council of Ministers, and Radio and Television Committee. Marian Kot, director of the Central Committee Letters and Inspection Bureau, reported on the handling of complaints by party cells and organizations. Last year the Central Committee received 64,000 letters and 10,000 people paid a personal visit. They pointed out various grievances troubling them and expected help in solving life's problems.

Against the background of this information, there was a discussion which attempted to define the commission's most important tasks and the most effective methods of action. It was pointed out that letters and complaints are the party's best source of information about the public's social moods, present a picture of the functioning of institutions and the legal basis thereof, and act as a yardstick for cadres policy.

The organization of the receipt of complaints is important, but so is how they are settled, said Zenon Zmudzinski, first secretary of the Bydgoszcz Voivodship PZPR Committee. [paragraph continues]

Formalism still dominates the settling of complaints, and no one tries to put himself in the client's position, show him how to settle his affairs, and ease his woes. The cause of complaints is too seldom determined. Primary party organizations are not involved in settling complaints frequently enough, a fact which was also pointed out by other members of the commission.

This opinion was also shared by Edward Banicki, secretary of the PZPR municipal committee in Rawicz. He said that one of the causes of complaints is the nonobservance of the labor code and other laws, such as those on rationalization and inventiveness. There is a general lack of knowledge of the contents of laws and how they function. Jozef Rekowski, a farmer from Bledzikow, Puck rural district, spoke about complaints lodged by farmers.

Jozef Baryla, a Politburo member and Central Committee secretary who also attended the session, indicated the importance which the party leadership attaches to suggestions, complaints, and opinions of the public. The point is not only to receive complaints, but also to see to it that they are settled and that the issues raised by them are investigated -- one of the commission's most important tasks.

During the session it was decided that as of this March, all members of Central Committee commissions would receive suggestions and complaints once a month via their respective voivodship party committees and that members of the Suggestions and Complaints Commission Presidium would do so once a week in the Central Committee reception room. A presidium was also elected.

Apart from its chairman, Alfred Miodowicz, the presidium consists of the following: Deputy chairmen -- Gabriela Rembisz, Politburo candidate member, and Jozef Brozek, first secretary of the Nowy Sacz Voivodship PZPR Committee; presidium members -- Marian Kot, director of the Central Committee Letters and Inspection Bureau; Jozef Rekowski, farmer from Puck rural district; Hipolit Starszak, deputy prosecutor general of the PPR; and Stanislaw Weglinski, miner from the "Murcki" coal mine; and secretary -- Edward Modzelewski, deputy director of the Central Committee Letters and Inspection Bureau.

LAW OBSERVANCE COMMITTEE STUDIES CRIME

AU111055 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Feb 87 p 2

[Excerpts] PAP -- During its 4 February session the Presidium of the Council of Ministers Committee for Observance of the Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline discussed the implementation of the government program for preventing and counteracting social ills and crimes in 1986-90. Much attention was devoted to the role of the law in improving the principles of legality and in promoting the second stage of economic reform.

General of Arms Czeslaw Kiszczak, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the committee, was in the chair. [paragraph continues]

The committee noted that the performance of state bodies was marked last year by consistent respect for the law. Incorrect decisions continued to be rectified with increasing effectiveness in the course of official supervision and the examination of complaints.

Evaluating the threat of crime, the Presidium noted that the trend toward fewer penal proceedings continued to develop. This trend, which began in 1985, was a result of the increased militancy of the courts, prosecuting bodies, the militia, control bodies -- especially of the Supreme Chamber of Control and the Worker-Peasant Inspectorates -- and state and economic administrative bodies. In 1986, some 14,000 penal proceedings were initiated, which was 3 percent fewer than in 1985.

Penal proceedings for banditry were reduced by 18 percent, burglaries of private property 13 percent, thefts of private property 12 percent, homicide 11 percent, and economic crimes 10 percent. Penal proceedings for illicit alcohol production were reduced by 54 percent. At the same time, the Presidium noted that criminality in Poland is still very considerable and exceeds by 50 percent the 1979 level of crime. [passage omitted]

Examining the possibility for reducing the social and material costs of penal proceedings, the Presidium agreed, that, without jeopardizing the legal position of the defendants, these proceedings could be made less formal. For example, experts could be dispensed with in the cases that require simple evidence. The costs of court expertise could also be lowered. [passage omitted]

The Presidium also drew attention to the growing role of the State Office for Economic Arbitration during the second stage of the economic reform. Stressing the present achievements of the office in safeguarding the proper implementation of economic tasks by the state economic units, the Presidium noted that it is necessary to improve the disciplinary effect of the office's pronouncements. [passage omitted]

As for the institution of ombudsman for civil rights, the Presidium was of the opinion that well-placed ombudsmen can crucially help to tighten the control system concerning the observance of the rule of law and to improve the fulfillment of the principles of social justice. The Presidium will submit a document in this connection to the State Council.

ORZECHOWSKI FINISHES OFFICIAL VISIT TO IRAN

Meets 'Ali Khamene'i

LD041919 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] [Polish Foreign Minister] Marian Orzechowski has been received by Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i. He passed on good wishes from [Polish Council of State Chairman] Wojciech Jaruzelski to the Iranian president and nation, recalling that Poland is a country that knows the grim experience of war.

Minister Orzechowski said that, in view of our experience, we would like the senseless Iran-Iraq war to end.

President Khamene'i very positively assessed the development of diverse contacts between Poland and Iran and also reciprocated good wishes to the chairman of the Council of State and the Polish nation.

Minister Orzechowski was also received today by Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi. The Iranian prime minister was invited to pay a visit to Poland.

Concludes Talks With Velayati

AU111149 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Feb 87 p 7

[Text] PAP, Tehran -- Thursday [5 February] was the last day of Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski's official visit to Iran and the day when Orzechowski and his Iranian counterpart 'Ali Akbar Velayati held their second round of talks exchanged views on international issues.

Marian Orzechowski described the socialist countries' activities and initiatives to strengthen peace and save the world from the threat of nuclear war. The two statesmen discussed the European situation in this connection, exchanged views on the Middle East conflict, including the Palestinian problem and other regional problems, and stressed the dangers posed by the civil war in Lebanon.

Orzechowski presented Poland's position on the Iran-Iraq war, which continues to cause great suffering for the two peoples, and stressed that a way should be found to solve the conflict to the satisfaction of the two countries and that this would make a postive impact on the situation in the region and throughout the world.

Marian Orzhechowski also discussed Poland's position on Afghanistan, stressing the importance of the proposals made by the leader of Afghanistan concerning national reconciliation and pointing to the significance of the withdrawal of six Soviet regiments from Afghanistan.

The two statesmen extensively discussed issues connected with the Nonaligned Movement, especially the movement's proposal that arms expenditure should be reduced so funds can be made available for development.

At the end of the visit, the sides signed a Polish-Iranian program for cultural, scientific, and technological cooperation for 1987-88.

Communique Issued

LD062026 Warsaw PAP in English 1808 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 6 -- Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzehchowski paid an official visit to Iran at the invitation from Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Ali Akbar Velayati on February 3-5, 1987.

The chief of Polish diplomacy held talks with the Iranian minister of foreign affairs, with President 'Ali Khamene'i and Premier Mir Hoseyn Musavi. The sides conducted an indepth review of bilateral relations and exchanged views on international and regional affairs.

The sides stressed that Polish-Iranian relations are based on the principles of sovereign equality, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual benefits. The existing differences of political systems should not be an obstacle in cooperation betwen both states.

The sides agreed that it was necessary to make better use of the existing possibilities of expanding economic cooperation. Political dialogue between both countries, and especially between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, should also contribute to this cause.

In the course of exchanging views on international topics, the sides discussed the threats posed to peace and security in the world by the imperialist policy of arms race and neo-colonial forms of exploiting nations. Both sides spoke in favor of the necessity to eliminate mass-destruction weapons, halting nuclear tests and banning the militarization of space.

The sides broadly discussed the situation in the region, and in this context, Minister Orzechowski expressed concern over the escalation of military activities between Iran and Iraq, and in the name of the Polish Government appealed for an immediate end to them and for solving conflicting matters through peaceful negotiations. He stressed that putting an end to the war would bring benefits to Iran and Iraq and would well serve the cause of peace in the world.

During the visit an executive programme to the cultural agreement was signed for 1987-1988. Its implementation will make it possible to enliven cultural and scientific contacts.

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI DELEGATION VISITS GDANSK -- Warsaw, Feb 10 -- An economic and trade delegaion of Shanghai arrived in Gdansk for a three-day visit. The delegation is headed by Zhu Ruyuan, deputy secretary general of Shanghai's Municipal Committee for Economic and Foreign Trade Relations. The Chinese guests will hold a number of meetings with representatives of a dozen or so leading factories and enterprises of the Gdansk Voivodship to review the possibilities of cooperation. For many years, the cities of Gdansk and Shanghai were linked by friendly contacts and concrete cooperation. A delegation of the Gdansk region, headed by the Gdansk Voivodship, paid a visit to Shanghai last September. The visit ended with the signing of an agreement on further development of cooperation and mutual contacts. The agreement provides, among other things, for the opening of a Chinese restaurant in Gdansk and a Polish restaurant in Shanghai. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2216 GMT 10 Feb 87 LD]

SCINTEIA EXTOLS FRIENDSHIP TREATY WITH USSR

AU100920 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Feb 87 p 5

[Editorial: "Under the Sign of Fruitful Cooperation and Lasting Romanian-Soviet Friendship"]

[Text] The 39th anniversary of the signing of the first treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance with the Soviet Union is celebrated on 4 February. The signing of this important document marked a new qualitative stage in the relations between the two countries and peoples. As is well known, in the period that followed its creation, the RCP worked for establishing relations of friendship between Romania and the great neighboring socialist country and its peoples. It nonflinchingly fought against the growing Fascism and against the anti-Soviet war preparations, for the withdrawal from that unjust war, and for joining the anti-Hitlerite coalition. After the act of 23 August 1944, Romania's participation with all its material and human potential together with the USSR -- which bore the brunt of the World War II -- in the struggle waged for the complete liberation of the homeland and for the liberation of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and a part of Austria, and the blood shed together forged forever the Romanian-Soviet friendship.

Under the new conditions, the signing of the Romanian-Soviet treaty raised the friendship and cooperation between the two countries to the level of state policy. During the period in which the provisions of the treaty were valid, our country traveled through a whole historical period and registered important achievements in the socialist construction, while the friendly Romanian-Soviet cooperation went through a stage of stong development in all the fields of activity. The new treaty of friendship and cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries, signed in 1970 -- a document in which the revolutionary changes, the achievements registered, the experience gained in the bilateral relations, and the important changes that took place on our continent and throughout the world were reflected -- expressed the mutual will and determination to further expand and deepen cooperation in the political, economic, technical-scientific, and cultural fields, on the solid foundation of full equality of rights, respect for independence and national sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and comradely assistance.

Today's anniversary takes place under conditions in which all the Romanian people are making sustained efforts to implement the 13th RCP Congress decisions and the orientations and tasks set forward by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu ensuring the socioeconomic progress of our homeland and the intensive development and modernization of the national economy, on strongly emphasizing its qualitative sides, promoting the latest achievements of the scientific-technological revolution, and perfecting the whole activity of building the new system in order to implement the strategic objective, that of ensuring Romania's transition to a new and higher stage of development -- the stage of a medium-developed socialist country.

Today's anniversary takes place under conditions in which the Soviet Union has reached a new and higher stage of building the new system. Starting from the significant achievements attained and from the requirements existing inside the country and the outside conditions -- as it was stressed also by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev in the report he presented to the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum -- deep changes are taking place in the Soviet society in the spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, and the reorganization, which has begun to take place, is meant to mobliize the whole creative potential of socialism and of the people in all the fields of activity.

It is well known that Romania works to develop relations of friendship and cooperation with all the socialist countries -- primarily with neighboring socialist countries -- and pays particular attention to intensifying many-sided cooperation with the Soviet Union, orientations which are found in the RCP Program and were reasserted by the 13th RCP Congress. This orientation was reaffirmed at the 27th CPSU Congress, where Comrade Nicolae Ceasusescu said: "I would like to take this opportunity to recall with great satisfaction the solid and lasting relations, with old traditions in the history of our peoples and the cooperation that has been established along the years between the RCP and the CPSU; and I would like to reassert our determination to do all we can to make these relations develop continuously for the benefit and in the interest of both countries and the general cause of socialism and peace."

As life itself has proved, the decisive role in developing Romanian-Soviet relations is played by the ties of friendship between the RCP and the CPSU and within this framework, by the summit talks that were held. In this respect, the meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and the understandings reached on those occasions have had particular significance and great influence on the relations between the two countries and people and strongly stimulated the development of cooperation in all fields of activity.

Within the overall cooperation, the cooperation in the field of economy plays a very important role as a basic factor of the many-sided progress of the two countries. During the whole period that has elapsed since the signing of the treaty, the USSR ranks first in the overall economic relations of our country, and in the past few years its share within these relations has greatly increased. An important stimulating factor of the relations in the current stage is the long-term program on developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Romania and the USSR in the current period up to the year 2000 -- a document signed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. The implementation of the provisions of this vast program of great prospects, based on the increasing economic and scientific-technological potential of the two countries, is meant to greatly influence the exchange of goods, to expand the cooperation and specialization in production, to satisfy to a greater extent the requirements of raw materials, fuel, machines and equipment with high technological characteristics, and consumer goods, and to increase cooperation in the fields of science, technology as well as other fields of activity.

Likewise, cooperation in culture and arts is also developing as is the exchange of experience between party and state organizations, between various mass and civic organizations, and in the most varied fields of building the new system.

In accordance with the provisions of the treaty, Romania and the Soviet Union cooperate closely in the international arena. Together with the other socialist countries and the progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces, they make their contribution to finding solutions -- in the interest of all the nations -- to the great problems confronting mankind, to fighting to preventing another war, to promoting a policy of detente and disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to establishing in Europe and throughout the world a climate of security, understanding, and broad international cooperation.

On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the first treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between Romania and the Soviet Union, the Communists and all our nation send to the Soviet Communists and all the Soviet peoples warmest greetings and ardent wishes for ever greater successes in implementing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions to elevate to higher stages the whole activity of building the developed socialist society and of ensuring the country's advance toward communism, and establishing peace. [paragraph continues]

In the spirit of these feelings, the Romanian people are convinced that the relations of friendship and fruitful, many-sided Romanian-Soviet cooperation will continue to develop in the interest of building the new system in our countries and the general cause of peace and communism.

CEAUSESCU VISITS TWO BUCHAREST INDUSTRIAL UNITS

AU112050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2005 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, February 11, 1987 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu paid a working visit on February 11 to two large industrial units in Bucharest Municipality, "Vulcan" and the "Heavy Machine Enterprise", representative units of the Romanian heavy machine-building industry. The visit occasioned an extensive analysis of the way in which action is taken for the fulfillment of the plan tasks for this year, of the program for the improvement of labour organization and production modernization.

At the Vulcan enterprise special attention was paid to the manufacturing and delivery of power equipment, with which last year some delays had been recorded. A package of technical-economic measures were endorsed, that should ensure the fulfillment of the tasks for the current year and for the whole five-year period -- 1986-1990. At the unit specializing in power equipment for thermoelectric power plants emphasis was placed on the preoccupations for the manufacturing of new units and parts for nuclear electric power plants.

At the Bucharest Heavy Machine Enterprise -- IMOB, problems were examined related to the implementation of the national power program, the equipment of the Romanian industry with highly complex machines and plant, the on-time delivery of equipment for the nuclear electric power plant under construction at Cernavoda, and for thermopower plants, and the fulfillment of export contracts.

The first Romanian 700 MW power generating set for nuclear power plants is made in this unit -- an industrial first which ranks this country among the world producers of like outfit.

President Nicolae Ceausescu recommended that new solutions be sought to help update production, in point of the capitalization of poor fuel and the growth of the quality and efficiency of equipment.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING FRENCH AMBASSADOR

AU111831 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1757 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, February 11, 1987 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu received on February 11 Michel Rougagnou, ambassador of France in Bucharest, who ended his mission to Romania.

During the talk on the occasion they emphasized the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and France, as well as the possibilities and wish to further develop them, in the political, economic, technological, scientific and other domains of mutual interest.

The French ambassador thanked for the assistance given to him by President Nicolae Ceausescu, by the Romanian State Council and Government in discharging his mission to Romania.

CEAUSESCU GREETS SRV'S TRUONG CHINH ON BIRTHDAY

AU111021 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 9 Feb 87 p 5

[Message from President Nicolae Ceausescu to Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council, on his 80th birthday]

[Text] To Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council:

On the occasion of your 80th birthday, I would like to extend warmest wishes to you.

I express my belief that the Romanian-Vietnamese relations of friendship and cooperation will continuously develop in the interests of our peoples and the general cause of socialism, peace, and understanding throughout the world.

I wish you, Esteemed Comrade Truong Chinh, much health and happiness and new successes in the activity of great responsibility you carry out for the progress and the well-being of the friendly Vietnamese people.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania

NICU CEAUSESCU MEETS PRC YOUTH DELEGATION

AU112042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1948 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, February 11, 1987 -- The delegation headed by Song Defu, first secretary of the Communist Youth League of the People's Republic of China, now on a Romanian visit at the invitation of the Union of Communist Youth, met Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth].

During the talks, they emphasized the relations of close friendship and collaboration between the Romanian and Chinese youth, between the UCY and the Communist Youth League, that develop continuously, on multiple planes, in the spirit of the traditional relations between the two parties, countries and people, stimulated by the talks and understandings reached between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and the party and state leaders of the People's Republic of China.

They proceeded to a wide exchange of information on the preoccupations of the young generation in Romania and People's China, on their active participation in the carrying through of the socio-economic development programs of the respective countries.

A string of current aspects of the international youth movement were approached, with emphasis on the two organizations' determination to actively contribute in future as well to the debate and equitable settlement of the major issues of contemporary world in the interests of peoples, of the young generation.

SPOKESMAN VIEWS ACTIONS AGAINST 'HOSTILE' EMIGRES

LD112218 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1752 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 11 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and diplomatic-consular representations abroad through their regular as well as highest-level contacts are persistently and resolutely insisting on that the hostile Albanian emigres from Yugoslavia and the other instigators of international terrorism should be treated alike -- it was said today at a session of the Yugoslav Assembly's Federal Chamber.

To a delegate's question as to what the Yugoslav diplomacy was doing to suppress the activity of the Albanian hostile emgires in Western European, a Federal Government spokesman made it clear that the notes, memoranda and documents were forwarded to governments in West European countries, that protests were filed, and reactions were sent concerning the writing of their information media.

The spokesman specified that the memoranda with documents on the activity of Albanian emigres were delivered to Belgium, the F.R. of Germany, Switzerland, and Sweden, and that seperate inter-departmental consultations were held with competent organs in several West European countries.

The Federal Government reiterates that, despite the good inter-state relations, some of these countries have not shown the expected understanding for Yugoslav stands. Some of them still tolerate the subversive activity of the hostile Albanian emigre groups and in that way appreciably burden the bilateral relations, the government spokesman said.

He also announced that the Yugoslav diplomacy will in the future also utilise all the legal possibilities of preventing the subversive-propaganda activities of the Albanian and other hostile emigre groups.

In the West European countries, the U.S., Canada and Australia today there are about 4,000 hostile emigres of the Albanian origin, distributed in 20-odd groups or organizations. The emigre organizations are divided into two streams. The less numerous pro-fascist, known from World War II as the "Ballist," and the latter-date stream which closely cooperates with Albanian separatists in Yugoslav autonomous province of Kosovo.

The aim of the Kosovo separatists -- who receive moral, material and action assistance from the emigres -- is the secession of the predominantly Albanian-populated province from Yugoslavia and its union with the so-called "Greater Albania."